
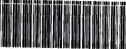








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COITY CASTLE

GLAMORGAN

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, M.A., F.S.A.

(Formerly Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales)

HISTORY

COITY was one of the greater lordships held under the Earls of Glamorgan. The tradition that Payn de Turbeville was one of Fitzhamon's companions in the Conquest of Glamorgan, who received Coity as his share of the spoil and legitimised his rule by a marriage with Sybil, the heiress of the old Welsh lords, rests on no secure foundation. But as Payn was certainly in Glamorgan in 1126 and his descendants appear in possession of Coity at a later date, there is little reason to doubt that the family acquired the lordship early in the twelfth century. Sir Gilbert de Turbeville, who held the fief about the year 1200, married Maud, the daughter of Morgan Gam, the Welsh lord of Avan. Since the earliest stone castle dates from the end of the twelfth century, it is probable that Sir Gilbert was the builder, a fact which may have given rise to the story of the earlier marriage.

In the fourteenth century the male line of the Turbevilles became extinct and their estates were divided among four coheirresses. Under a family settlement Coity passed to Sir Roger Berkerolles, and, when his son died without issue, to Sir William Gamage. During the lifetime of the new owner Glamorgan was attacked by the Welsh under Owen Glyndwr, who invested the Castle, and in 1404 the Commons prayed

Henry IV to arrange for the rescue of the Lord of Coity, who was and had long been besieged in his castle of Coity. The last quarter of the sixteenth century saw the death of John, the last Gamage to hold the lordship. His daughter, Barbara, brought the lands to Sir Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, at their marriage in 1585, and the desertion and consequent decay of the Castle seems to date from this period.

The masonry of the Castle shows four main periods of construction. The square keep and the south curtain wall belong to the first, which must be dated to the end of the twelfth century. To the second period belongs the projecting southern tower which reflects the thirteenth century desire for a more adequate flanking of the curtain. The third constructional period covers the fourteenth century, which saw an almost complete rebuilding of the castle. The heightening of the south-west curtain, and the complex of buildings extending from the chapel to the west gatehouse date from this period. The erection of the east gatehouse and the present northern curtain, the insertion of vaulting into the lower stories of the Keep, and the enclosure of the outer ward also belong to this reconstruction. A considerable part of this work, including the buildings on the south-west side of the inner ward, must date from the earlier part of the fourteenth century, and

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LLAWHADEN CASTLE

PEMBROKESHIRE

BY

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, F.S.A.,
Secretary to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in
Wales and Monmouthshire12
3
07

HISTORY

LLAWHADEN, an ancient ecclesiastical centre, dependent on St. Davids from an early period, became one of the richest possessions of the Bishops of that See. In 1115, on the death of Wilfrid, the last native bishop, Bernard, a chaplain of Queen Matilda, was elected to St. Davids, and Norman influence became predominant. The earliest castle, a ring motte, was erected to protect these estates; it is mentioned in about 1175 when Giraldus Cambrensis visited his uncle, Bishop David Fitzgerald, at Llawhaden.

The ring motte consisted of an earth bank and dry moat enclosing an area about 150 feet in diameter. The encircling moat remains, but the bank has been almost entirely levelled and covered with later buildings. Originally it would have stood to a height of several feet, the summit crowned with a wooden stockade. Within this enclosure a group of timber buildings would have formed the residence of the Bishop. In 1192 the Welsh ruler, the Lord Rhys, captured the Castle, and in the following year he razed its defences. The foundations of a circular tower 28 feet in diameter and of a curtain wall aligned in short straight stretches and flanked by another projecting semicircular tower have been discovered on the west side of the courtyard. The arrangement is typical of the early thirteenth century, and it may be

assumed that the Castle, rebuilt when the bishop recovered Llawhaden, was enclosed with a curtain following the line of the earlier bank and flanked at intervals by semicircular towers.

The election of Thomas Bek in 1280 initiated a period of lavish expenditure during which the chosen residences of the bishops were rebuilt on a magnificent scale. The present appearance of the ruins at Llawhaden is due to this rebuilding, during which the castle was transformed into a great fortified mansion designed to provide the residence of a wealthy prelate, quarters for a permanent garrison and lodging for the important guests whom the bishop might be called on to entertain. The new buildings were designed as a series of rectangular blocks set around the courtyard. The lay-out ignores the circular plan of the earlier castle, so that some of the towers project into the ditch, while others stand on the crest of the bank, and the curtain in places runs obliquely to the line of the moat.

The new buildings were designed as part of a single plan, though their erection may have been spread over a considerable period. Little detail remains, but there is sufficient to show that the whole work was carried out in the early fourteenth century. David Martyn, who held the See from 1293 to 1327, was

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DOLBADARN CASTLE

CAERNARVONSHIRE

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M.A., F.S.A.

(Formerly Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales)

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HISTORY

DOLBADARN Castle, an ancient stronghold of Arfon, stands on a rock above Llyn Padarn, at the north end of the Pass of Llanberis. The site commands an ancient route running inland from Caernarvon to the upper valley of the Conway. Before the construction of the modern road, the track ran across the mountain above Llanrug, avoiding the steep swampy shores of the lower lake. After crossing the River Hwch at the head of the waterfall it descended past the castle to follow the shores of the upper lake towards Old Llanberis.

Arfon, the land extending between the River Cegin by Bangor and the summit of Yr Eifl, was a rich district, including Bangor and Clynog, two of the most famous shrines in Gwynedd. Its men claimed many privileges, among them the right of leading the vanguard in battle. Their earlier centre was at Segontium, the hill above Caernarvon, on which lie the Roman fort and the church of Llanbeblig, and a royal residence at Caernarvon is recorded as late as the thirteenth century. But the Record of Caernarvon, a fourteenth-century survey which reflects the arrangements in force under the last native princes, shows that, at that date, Caernarvon had been largely eclipsed in importance, as

the tenants of the surrounding district of Arfon Is Gwyrfaï contributed to the maintenance of the manor of Dolbadarn and not to the older centre.

The story of Dolbadarn is lost. The castle is mentioned in no document earlier than the English conquest. But the building itself affords some clue to its development. The masonry is of two dates, both older than 1284. The early masonry, rubble, apparently unmortared, is that of the curtain wall enclosing the summit of the rock on which the castle stands. Much of the circuit is still covered with fallen debris, and no detail is visible, but the plan and the character of the building suggest a date in the second half of the twelfth or the early years of the thirteenth century. The circular tower, which still stands to a height of some 40 ft., is of mortared masonry. It was added in the thirteenth century, probably by Llewelyn Fawr who died in 1240. The rectangular tower in the centre of the west side, of which only the base remains, and probably other buildings, which can be traced within the circuit, are also later than the curtain and should date from the same period as the great tower.

The death of Llywelyn Fawr,

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STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY

CARDIGANSHIRE

By C. A. RALEGH RADFORD,
M.A., F.S.A.

Formerly Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales

HISTORY

THE ruins of Strata Florida lie on the south bank of the Teifi above Tregaron Marsh, but tradition records an earlier site two miles away, near Old Abbey Farm on the banks of the Afon Fflur. The field is still known as Yr hen Fynachlog, the old monastery, and extensive foundations were uncovered and removed within living memory.

In later days both Rhys ap Tewdur, Prince of South Wales (1081-93), and Rhys ap Gruffydd received the credit for the foundation of Strata Florida. But the early lists make it clear that this foundation took place in June 1164 and this date suggests that the monastery should be identified with the unnamed Cistercian house, the foundation of which Giraldus Cambrensis ascribes to Robert Fitz Stephen. In the summer of 1164 Robert, a powerful Norman baron with extensive possessions in West Wales, held this district under the great House of Clare. In the autumn of that year the Welsh, under the Lord Rhys ap Gruffydd, attacked the Norman possessions in Cardiganshire; two years later they had conquered the whole district including the Castle of Cardigan and Robert himself was a prisoner in their hands.

Hitherto the Welsh, with their own traditions of monasticism, had regarded the more orthodox orders

with suspicion, too often finding the Norman houses centres of alien influence. But the Cistercians, with their emphasis on the ideals of simplicity and poverty, were more likely to appeal to the native temperament. The Lord Rhys took over the foundation of his opponent, and the charter of 1184 records that he had begun the building of the Abbey.

A short presbytery of two bays, almost devoid of ornament, the lower part of the crossing and the transepts with their eastern chapels, which had late Norman capitals, were first completed, and this must be the Church of which the monks took possession in 1201. The nave, where the ornament is of a more advanced character, may be attributed to the following twenty-five years. The details of the Chapter House indicate a date after 1220, and the first recorded burial in 1235 probably marks its completion. The fragmentary walls of the western range seem to belong to the same period. In 1254 the great bell, which had been bought for 97 marks and two cows, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bangor and placed in the Church. About the same time the presbytery was lengthened by one bay.

The principal endowment of the community lay round the Abbey,

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TRETOWER CASTLE

BRECONSHIRE

By

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, M.A., F.S.A.

*Formerly Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales, and sometime
Director of the British School at Rome*

HISTORY

TRETOWER lies on the north bank of the Usk between Abergavenny and Brecon, at a point where a side road branches off to follow the tributary valley of the Rhiangoll up to a pass leading to Talgarth and the Wye. In the Middle Ages the castle, from which the name—the place of the tower—is derived, was the centre of the district of Ystrad Yw or, to give the usual official English form, Stradewy.

The upper valley of the Usk was seized by the Normans at the end of the eleventh century. Their leader, Bernard de Neufmarché, established himself at Brecon and settled his followers on the surrounding lands. Among them was Picard, to whose share fell a part of Ystrad Yw, including the site of the castle. The older Welsh settlement lay two miles up the Rhiangoll, at Llanfihangel Cwmdru, where the parish church still remains. But Picard chose for his dwelling a site in the main valley, controlling the junction of the two roads.

The original castle was placed on the main valley floor. Water drawn from the Rhiangoll was used to strengthen the defences, which were enclosed on three sides by ditches and stretches of marshy ground. On the west stood the motte, a small mound surrounded by a ditch and

revetted with a rough wall of stone. This revetment is earlier than the building of the mid-twelfth century and is apparently an original feature necessitated by the soft nature of the soil, which would scarcely have stood unsupported. The bailey lay on the east of the mound. It formed an irregular quadrilateral, enclosed with a bank and ditch still traceable along the line of the later curtain. The entrance was placed on the east, the only side on which firm ground approached the castle. Wooden palisades surrounded the summit of the motte and crowned the bank of the bailey, and the buildings within were also of wood.

The name of Picard, the first Norman lord and the builder of this castle, appears among the earliest list of donors to the Priory which Bernard de Neufmarché founded at Brecon, the centre of his lordship. Picard's gifts were later confirmed by his son, Roger, who held Tretower in the middle of the twelfth century. Roger had added to his inheritance the neighbouring fief of Llansantffraid, which lies a few miles higher up the valley of the Usk. From him Tretower descended to his son John, who again confirmed the gifts which his father and grandfather had made to Brecon Priory. A John Picard was still at

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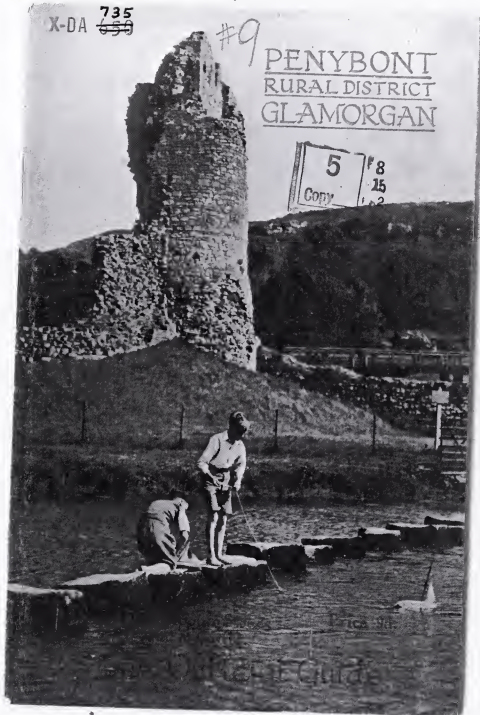


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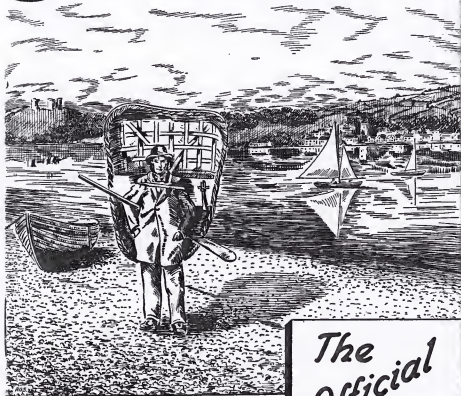
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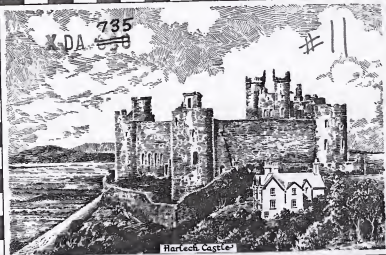
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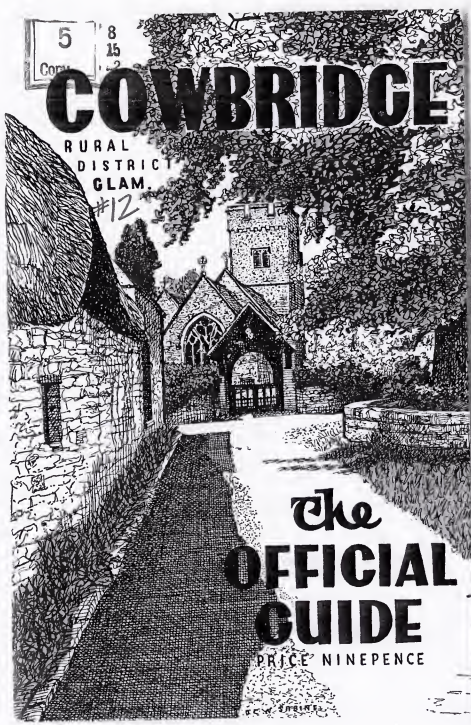
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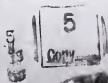
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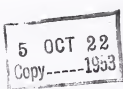


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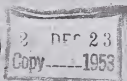
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PENTRE-IFAN BURIAL CHAMBER

NEVERN, PEMBROKESHIRE

MINISTRY
OF WORKSBy W. F. GRIMES, M.A., V.P.S.A.,
Director of the London Museum

Introduction

PENTRE-IFAN Burial Chamber, or Cromlech, to use the name often applied to this type of monument in Wales, was, with Arthur's Stone in Gower, the first burial-chamber to be protected by the first Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882. The monument stands on the upper slopes of the ridge which is crowned by the natural rock-outcrops known as Carneddau Meibion Owen and commands a wide view over the Nevern Valley, from its source practically to its mouth. Pentre-ifan is one of a number of megalithic tombs in this area ; it is the finest of them, and indeed one of the finest in all Wales.

It will be convenient here to anticipate with one or two definitions matters which will be discussed at greater length later in this description. Pentre-ifan is a burial monument, a communal tomb, one of many introduced by colonists who came to Britain in some numbers in the Neolithic period or New Stone Age at a date round about 2000 B.C. In its present state it consists of two parts. On the north side (down the slope) is a chamber built of upright stones supporting a very large capstone ; at its south end the chamber has what is usually called a portal : two parallel supporters with a third stone between them which does not touch the capstone, thus allowing it to be moved without disturbing the rest of the structure. Secondly, on the south side several upright stones are arranged in a curve on each side of the portal to form a crescentic façade which opens up the slope. These features are all incomplete at the present time : the sides of the chamber would originally have been enclosed by additional uprights and dry walling ; stones are missing from the western half of the façade. In addition, it is important to remember that the monument was formerly covered by a cairn of stones probably completely concealing the chamber. The greater part of this must have been removed some centuries ago and the stones used for building or roads or similar purposes ; but what remains of it beneath the modern turf has been revealed by excavation.

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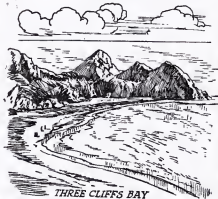
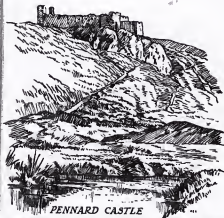
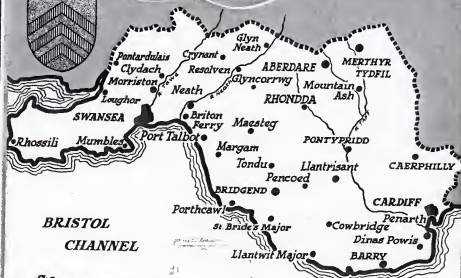


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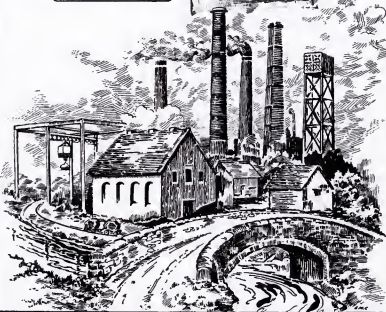
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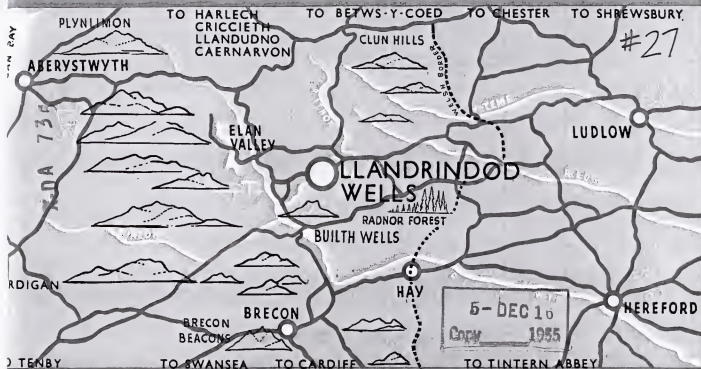
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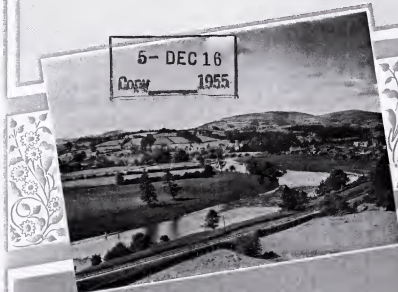


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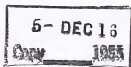
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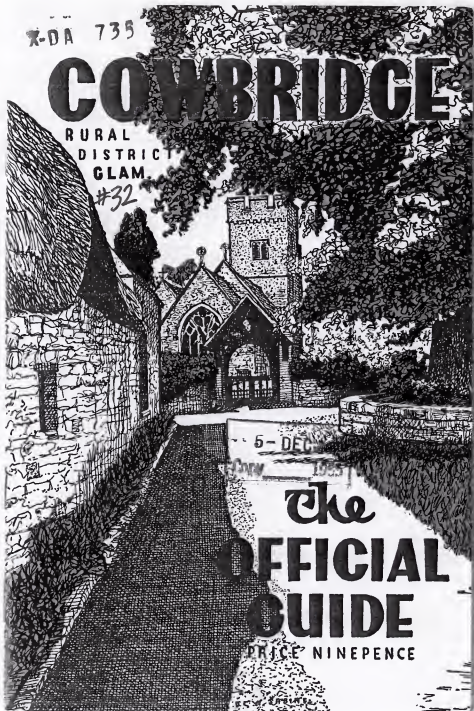
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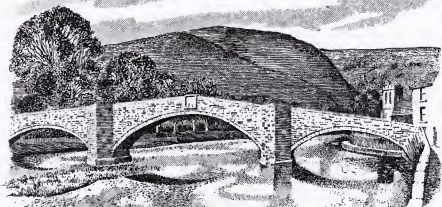
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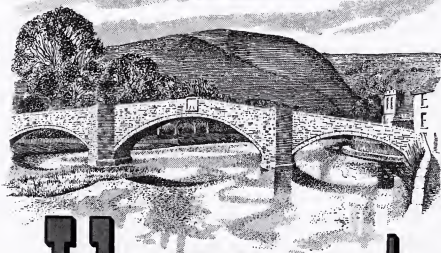
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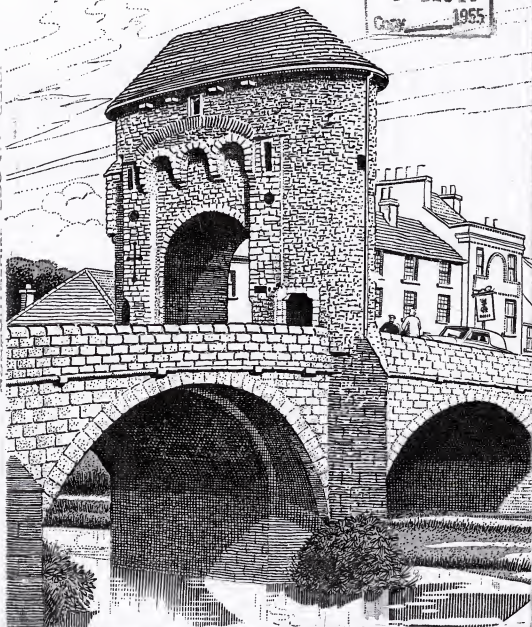
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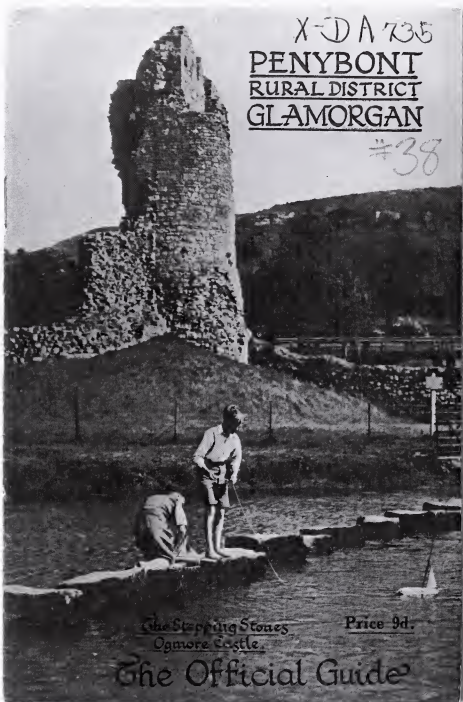
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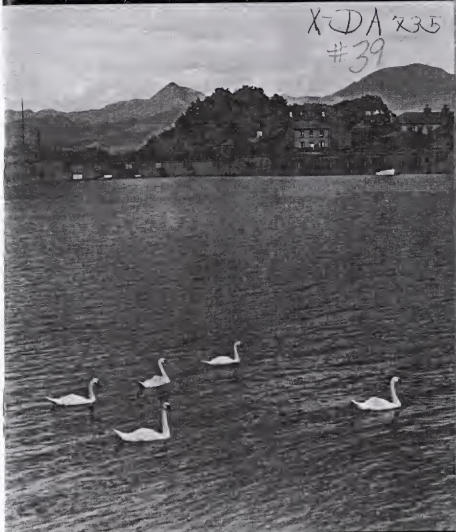
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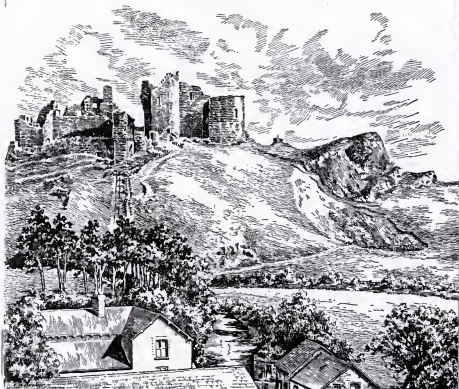
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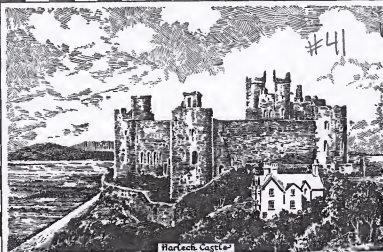
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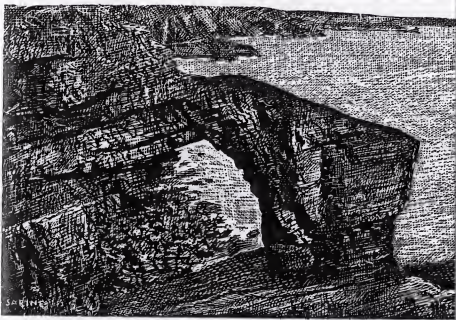
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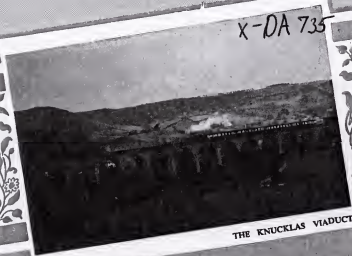
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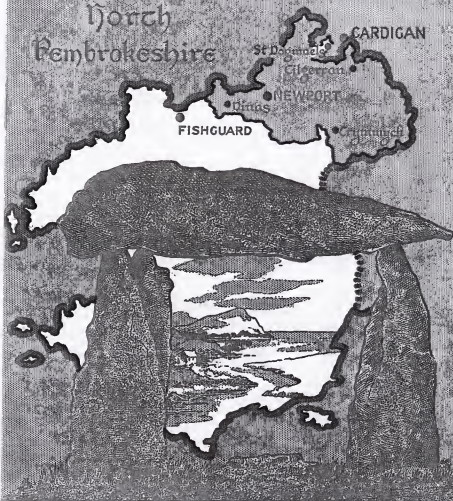
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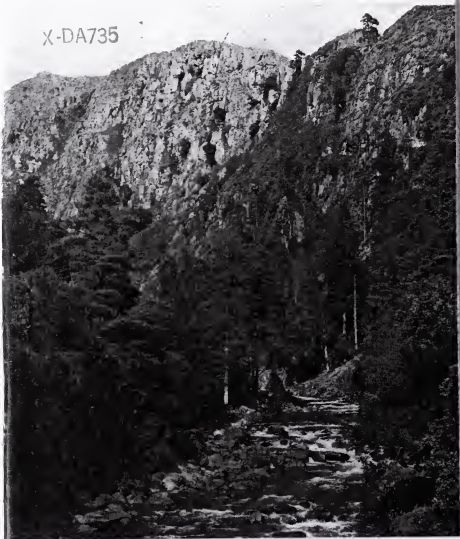


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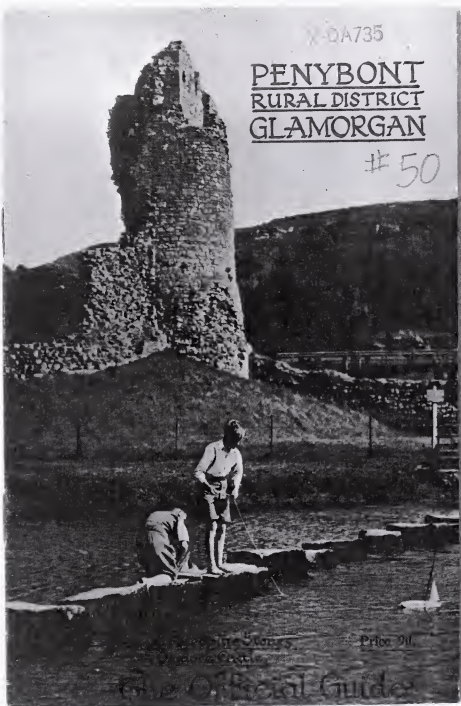


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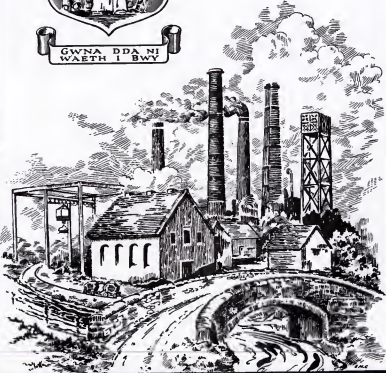
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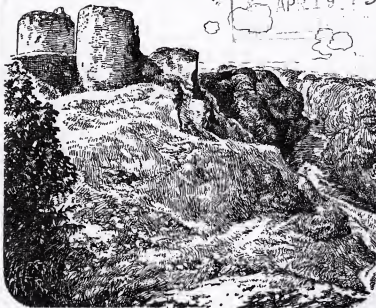
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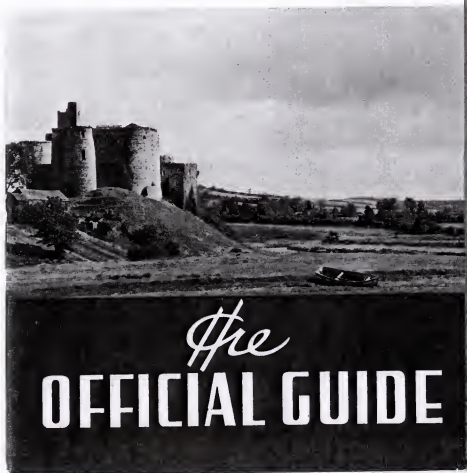


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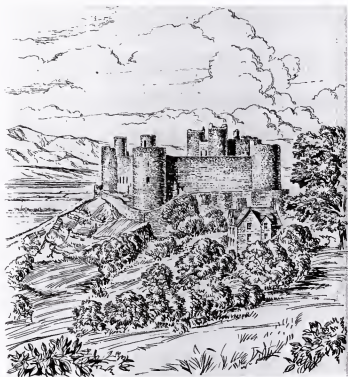
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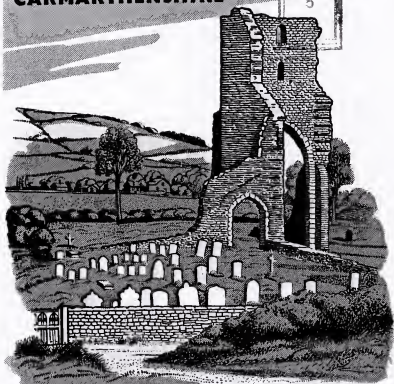
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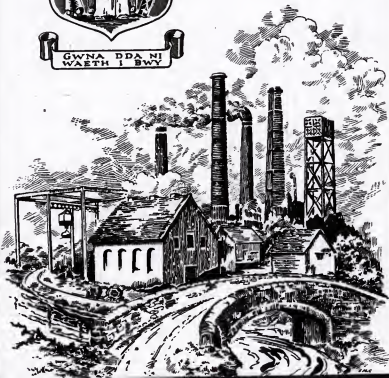
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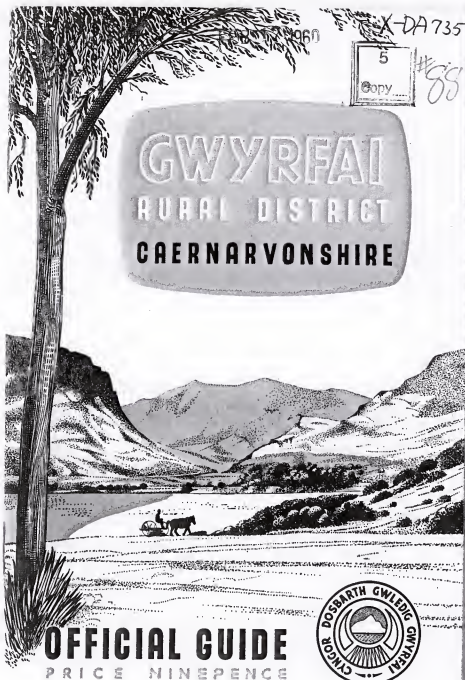
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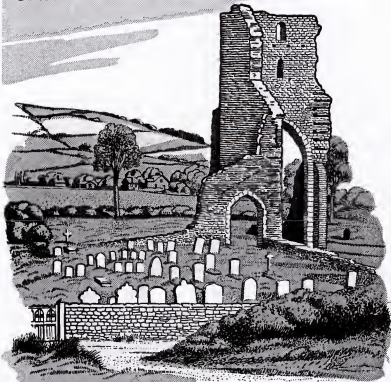
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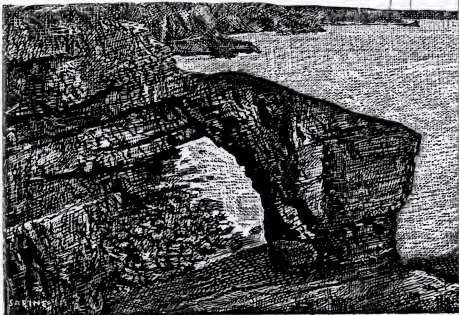
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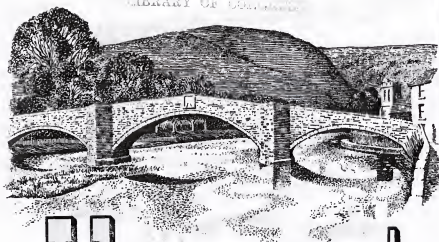
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